

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF ALASKAN  
COLEOPTERA TAKEN IN THE  
SUMMER OF 1924

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STENUS

In the list of Coleoptera taken by the writer in and adjacent to Alaska during a trip made in the summer of 1924<sup>1</sup> six species of *Stenus* were given, viz., *bipunctatus*, *austini*, *pterobrachys*, *stygicus*, *mammops* and *cariniceps*, and ten others were reported as unidentified. Since then I have been able to compare these with the types in the Casey collection and give below the results of this study. Types of the new species are in the author's collection.

STENUS SHOSHONIS Csy.

A single male taken at Ketchikan, August 1, 1924, is thus referred. The unique type in the Casey collection is a female and somewhat more robust than my male, and the elytra are slightly more coarsely sculptured, but the identification I believe is fairly reliable.

STENUS INSULARIS Csy.

Scow Bay, July 30, 1924, two females. *Stenus vexatus* Csy. is a synonym of this, but for some reason the synonymy is reversed in the Leng list.

*Stenus frigidus* Fall, n. sp.

Form only moderately robust in the male, the female distinctly stouter; black, feebly shining, femora dark rufo-fuscous above, a little paler beneath; pubescence very short and fine, scarcely visible except on the abdomen. Head as wide as the elytra at base, densely evenly punctate, interocular convexity rather strong, as wide as the adjoining surfaces anteriorly. Antennæ black, proportioned as in *vespertinus*. Prothorax narrower than the head, one-fourth longer than wide (♂), or somewhat stouter (♀); widest just in advance of the middle, sides just perceptibly sinuate posteriorly; base and apex subequal; closely, nearly uniformly and rather coarsely punctate; canaliculation occupying about the middle half of the length, moderately deep and distinct posteriorly, becoming shallower in front. Elytra a little wider than long, suture just perceptibly longer than

<sup>1</sup> Pan-Pacific Entomologist, Vol. II, pages 127 and 191, 1926.

the pronotum, sides feebly divergent posteriorly; moderately coarsely and closely punctate, the punctures more or less coalescent into short channels posteriorly and with a fairly well defined vortex just behind the middle and toward the sides. elsewhere distinctly separated, except basally along the suture and in the introhumeral depressions; abdominal segments gradually diminishing in width, finely, not densely punctate, transverse carinæ tricuspid.

Male. Ventral segments flattened beneath, fourth to sixth distinctly broadly roundedly impressed, the margins of the impression on the fourth and fifth segments fringed with long suberect hairs; fifth segment distinctly rather strongly arcuately emarginate, the sixth with a subparabolic emargination nearly as deep as wide; seventh segment broadly emarginate at tip, with short acute limiting teeth.

Female. Sixth ventral segment evenly rounded behind. Length, 3.5 mm.

Described from four examples (2 ♂, 2 ♀) collected at Fairbanks, Alaska, July 7, 1924. An Edmonton, Alb., male in my collection is quite surely identical, and a female from Mile 214, H. B. Territory, is provisionally associated though with poorly defined elytral vortex.

This species, by Casey's table, must be placed next to *sectator*, with which it agrees in size and form. In *sectator* the elytra are, however, much more intricately rugose, and the ventral segments in the male, though similarly emarginate and impressed, show scarcely a trace of the long setæ so conspicuous in *frigidus*. Should the elytral vortex be disregarded and the species be looked for in the following section, it would by the table run to *vespertinus* and *convictor*. The former differs from the present species by its much larger and longer elytra and denser abdominal punctuation, while *convictor* has the elytra more densely and confusedly punctate, and much simpler abdominal sexual characters of the male. Five specimens of *vespertinus* were taken by me on this trip, at Victoria, British Columbia, unfortunately all females, as is the unique type.

#### STENUS CORVUS Csy.

Wrangel, June 17, 1924; Skagway, June 18; Fort Yukon, July 2; Juneau, July 26; Dawson, Y. T., June 26 to 30.

This is a common and widely dispersed species throughout the Northwest. The apical margin of the sixth ventral is distinctly emarginate in the male, whereas Casey describes it as

truncate. In his single male type the apical margin of the sixth ventral is irregularly worn or broken so that its precise form is not determinable with certainty, and I have reason to believe that his supposed male is in reality a female. Moreover, it is difficult to believe that the sixth segment can be truncate on *a priori* grounds, inasmuch as there is no known species of the *corvus* type in which that is true, all species of which males are known having this segment distinctly emarginate in greater or less degree, while in the entire genus only some three or four small species, none at all allied to *corvus*, have the sixth segment truncate.

STENUS ALPICOLA Fauv.

Skagway, June 18, 1924; Eagle, July 1; Seward, July 20.

STENUS NANULUS Csy.

Fairbanks, July 7; Anchorage, July 13.

STENUS VENUSTUS Csy.

Scow Bay, July 30, a single female. The unique type in the Casey collection bears only Schwarz' No. 558, and I was not able to ascertain its locality. My specimen matches the type very well except as to sex, the type being a male.

STENUS EGENUS Er.

Skagway, June 18, five examples; Yukon River (Arctic Circle), July 2, one female.

STENUS VINNULUS Csy.

Fairbanks, July 7; Dawson, Y. T., June 24.

**Stenus exploratus** Fall, n. sp.

Slender, entirely black except the extreme base of the palpi; pubescence extremely short and inconspicuous on the head and prothorax, longer, cinereous, appressed and moderately distinct on the elytra and abdomen; interspaces between the punctures excessively minutely and scarcely visibly alutaceous, feebly shining. Head small, evidently wider than the thorax, but scarcely as wide as the base of the elytra; interocular convexity well developed, broadly convex, wider than the adjacent distance to the eyes, punctures rather fine and well separated. Prothorax nearly one-fourth longer than wide, widest at the middle, before which point the sides are moderately convergent and just perceptibly arcuate, behind strongly sinuate to base, which is a little narrower than the apex; surface convex, not at all canaliculate, punctures fine though slightly larger than on the head, sep-

arated by their own diameters or less and quite evenly distributed. Elytra very slightly longer than wide, sides only feebly divergent, suture nearly one-third longer than the pronotum; surface somewhat depressed, punctuation similar to that of the prothorax, the punctures all isolated and distinct. Basal segments of the abdomen nearly as wide as the contiguous elytra; side margins strong on first four segments, much narrower on the last two, finely, evenly, not densely punctate; transverse carinæ not distinctly cuspid.

Male. Unknown.

Female. Sixth ventral broadly angulate at apex.

Length, 3 to 3.2 mm.

Described from two female specimens taken in Mount McKinley Park, Alaska, July 9, 1924.

Considering the abdominal carinæ as not cuspid, this species runs to *luculentus* in Casey's table. In that species, however, the interocular surface is said to be equally trilobed by the sulcations, the intermediate part nearly flat, elytra at base slightly narrower than the head, legs somewhat paler beneath, last ventral of female broadly rounded. If the abdominal carinæ are regarded as rudimentarily four-cuspid the present species would be associated with *argus* (*ageus* and *rigidus* Csy.), which differs by the larger head, nearly flat interocular surface, much coarser punctuation, and more convex elytra.

#### EUÆSTHETUS

##### *Euæsthetus pacificus* Fall, n. sp.

Form slender, linear, rufopiceous; legs and antennæ paler, abdomen blackish; pubescence very fine, short and obscure; head, thorax and elytra polished, the last finely and evenly punctate, the two former a little more strongly and coarsely so; the punctures on all separated by about their own diameters on the average; abdomen minutely alutaceous and dull, the punctures sparse and fine. Head, including the eyes, as wide as the prothorax; the latter just perceptibly wider than long; sides parallel and just visibly arcuate in more than apical half, thence strongly convergent and sinuate to base; posterior discal erosions well marked and rather long. Elytra strongly transverse, sides moderately divergent, suture not more than three-fourths as long as the pronotum; color, luster and punctuation uniform. Sixth ventral of male with an acutely triangular emargination which is fully as deep as wide. Sixth ventral of female rounded at apex.

Length, 1.5 mm.

Described from one male and five females taken in damp moss at Scow Bay, Alaska, July 30, 1924.



In the single male specimen, which is taken as the type, the abdominal margin is moderately strong on the first three segments, but almost wanting on the fourth and fifth; in the females the fourth segment is about as widely margined as the three preceding, the fifth more narrowly so.

This is not only the first species of *Euæsthetus* to be found in Alaska, but it marks the first occurrence of the genus on the Pacific Coast. By the very short elytra it must be associated with *brevipennis* and *punctatus*, differing from the former in its larger size, different color and more slender form, and from *punctatus* in numerous details, judging from the description of the latter, which being described from Florida can hardly by any chance be identical.

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#### NOTES

*Listronotus obliquus* Fab.—This dirt-colored weevil, some 7 to 8.5 mm. in length, which is now called the tomato weevil and is a native of South America, was first reported from our southern states in 1923,<sup>1</sup> and in March and April, 1925, reported as attacking carrots in the neighborhood of Santa Clara and San Jose, California, by Mr. T. D. Urbahns. A number of specimens were also captured during 1925 on the university campus at Berkeley by Mr. F. C. Hadden and myself, which would seem to indicate that this injurious species is now somewhat widely distributed in California.—Edwin C. Van Dyke.

*Dyslobus (Amnesia) granicollis* (Lec.).—This rather common native weevil of the Northwest was bred from the roots of the cultivated strawberry at Woodburn, Oregon, October 10, 1926, by Mr. J. Wilcox of the Oregon Agricultural College. It is the first time that any member of this widely distributed Pacific Coast genus has been reported as developing in any of our cultivated plants. The adults of a number of species have, however, often been found to be injurious to foliage.—Edwin C. Van Dyke.

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<sup>1</sup> Chittenden, F. H. The Australian tomato weevil introduced in the South. U. S. Dept. Agr. Circular 282, July, 1923.

Harned, R. W. A new potato weevil in Mississippi. Quarterly Bul. State Plant Board of Miss., Vol. 2, No. 4, p. 12, 1923.

Chittenden, F. H. An introduced beetle related to the tomato weevil. Proc. Biol. Soc., Wash., Vol. 39, pp. 71-74, Pl. I (July 30, 1926).